

L 4340-66

ACC NP: AP5028770

The work was presented by G. Nadzhakov, Academician, 10 Oct<sup>64</sup>. Orig. art. has:  
3 figures.

SUB CODE: SS / SUBM DATE: 10Oct64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006  
SOV REF: 002

*KC*  
Card 2/2

KYNSZ, JOZEF.

Kynsz, Jozef. Przemysl elektrotechniczny silno-pradowy w planie szescioletnim. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Techniczne, 1951. 86 p.  
(The high-voltage electrotechnical industry in the Six-Year Plan.  
Illus., tables)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1,  
Jan. 1954, Uncl.

VORTEL, V.; KRAUS, Z.; KYNTERA, F.

A case of clinically, bacteriologically and histologically confirmed tularemia. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.32/33:914-916  
16 Ag '63.

1. Patologickoanatomický ústav lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci  
Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. A. Fingerland Dermatologická  
klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof.  
dr. B. Janousek.

(TULAREMIA)

KYNTERA, F.; KVEON, P.; KLIR, S.

Report on a find of dacitic andesite in the quartz vein filling at Ladmovce near Zemplin in eastern Slovakia. p. 363

Prague. Ustreeni ustav geoloticky. VESTNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, no. 5, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959  
Uncl.

PRIX, R.; KYNTERA, F.

Tularemia in the region of Hradec Kralove. Contribution to the diagnosis of internal forms of tularemia. Cas lek. cesk. 103 no.39:1065-1070 25 8 '64.

1. Klinika nemoci infekcnich lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove (prednosta prof. dr. J. Ondracek) a Vojensky lekarsky vyzkumny a doskolovaci ustav University J.E. Purkyne v Hradci Kralove, katedra vojenske epidemiologie (nacelnik pplk. MUDr. F. Kyntera, CSc).

KYO, E.P.

Examination of blood coagulation in mitral stenosis patients  
before, during and after surgery. Khirurgiia no.1:27-34 '63.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii i otdeleniya priobretennykh  
porokov serdtsa Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.-  
prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' akademik A.N. Bakulov)  
AMN SSSR.

TSUKERMAN, G.I.; LEVANT, A.D.; KYO, E.P. (Moskva)

Case of successful surgical treatment of acute intestinal obstruction in thromboembolism of the mesenteric vessels in a patient on the third day after mitral commissurotomy. Grud. khir. 5 no.5:89-90 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Adres avtorov: Moskva V-49, Leninsky prospekt, d.3, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC: 576.851.45.078.39

KYNTERA, F., LtCol, MD, CSc; SITA, F., graduate pharmacist; Jan Ev. Purkyne  
Military Medical Research and Postgraduate Training Institute (Vojensky lekar-  
sky vyzkumny a doskolovaci ustav JEP), Hradec Kralove

"A Contribution to the Laboratory Diagnosis of Certain Forms of Pasteurellosis."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 35, No 5, Oct 66, pp 197-198

Abstract [Czech, Russian and English summaries, modified]: A new method is de-  
scribed for the biochemical detection of urease and H<sub>2</sub>S in some forms of pasteur-  
ellosis. Essential for the detection of urease is the presence of urea in the  
broth of the culture medium and the use of mercuric nitrate as an indicator of  
urease. The reaction follows instantaneously, the culture turning black when  
positive. Proof of the presence of H<sub>2</sub>S in the culture is obtained by adding a  
5% solution of ammonia and sodium nitroprusside. An immediate reaction follows,  
the culture turning red (with a violet tint) when positive. The suggested reac-  
tions speed up and intensify the differential diagnosis of P. pestis, P. pseudo-  
tbc I-V, and P. multocida. No references.

1/1

L 05852-6/ EWP(J) RM

ACC NR: AP6031139 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/66/000/004/0166/0169  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320018-8"

AUTHOR: Kyntera, Frantisek (Lieutenant colonel; Doctor of medicine; Candidate  
of sciences); Merka, Vladimir (Lieutenant colonel; Doctor of natural sciences;  
Pharmacist); Radvan, Rostislav (Doctor of natural sciences; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: VLVDU; Medical School KU, Hradec Kralove

TITLE: Residual effect in fabrics impregnated with insecticides

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 4, 1966, 166-169

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, impregnated fabric, long term storage

ABSTRACT: The authors intended to verify the possibility of long-term storage of  
fabrics impregnated with insecticides. They used DDT, HCH, and phosphothion  
in their tests. The most effective insecticide was found to be the  $\gamma$ -isomer HCH,  
then, in order of their effectiveness, a mixture of DDT and  $\gamma$ -isomer HCH,  
DDT, HCH, and last, phosphothion. This order remained unchanged in tests of  
fabrics impregnated seven years ago and stored. The effectiveness of the insecti-  
cide was reduced by only 3--5%, which proved that even long-term storage does

Card 1/2



L 05852-67

ACC NR: AP6031139

not impair the effectiveness of fabrics impregnated with insecticides. The best concentration of insecticide was found to be 1.5--3% of the weight of the dry fabric. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [W.A. So] [KS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ SOV REF: 001/  
OTH REF: 008/

Card 2/2 *esp*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 613.488:615.777(595.7)-085.523-073.176

KYNTERA, Frantisek; MERKA, Vladimir; RADVAN, Rostislav; VLVDU JEP [Abbreviations not explained] and Medical Faculty, Charles University (Lekarska Fakulta KU), Hradec Kralove.

"Residual Effect of Fabrics Impregnated with Insecticides."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 35, No 4, Aug 66, pp 166 - 169

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The effect of fabrics impregnated with insecticides was tested on lice (Ped-  
iculus humanus corporis). The most effective insecticide was  
found to be the gamma isomer of lindane in solution; other in-  
secticides tested were in a decreasing line of efficiency: a  
mixture of DDT and lindane; DDT; emulsion of lindane with de-  
layed fixation; "Fosfotion" (ethoxycarbonyl-ethyl-dithiophos-  
phate). The relative efficiency of these insecticides did not  
change after 7 years of storage, and they lost only 3-5% of their  
efficiency. The optimum amount of insecticide used seems to be  
an amount of 1.5-3% of the weight of the dry fabric. 3 Figures,  
2 Tables, 5 Western, 3 Czech, 1 Russian, 3 Polish references.  
1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320018-8"

KOVET, V. and KYNTERA, F. Institute of Pathological  
Anatomy (Patologickoanatomicky ustav), Faculty of Medicine (Lekar-  
ska fakulta, Charles university, Hradec Kralove, (Prof. Dr. A.  
FINGERLAND, director) and Dermatological Clinic (Dermatologicka  
klinika), Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Hradec Kralove,  
(Prof. Dr B. JAROUSEK, director)

"A Case of Tularemia Confirmed Clinically, Bacteriologically, and  
Histologically"

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 32/33, 16 August  
1963, pp 914-916.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Described is a case of an  
ulceroglandular tularemia on the hand of a 69 year old woman and  
tularemia of her husband. Pasteurella tularensis was isolated from  
a subcutaneous tissue (probably an enlarged node) on blood agar  
with sodium thioglycollate. The histological picture of the ex-  
cised node is described and differences are pointed out between  
tularemia and tuberculosis. Eight references, including 5 Czech  
and 2 Slovak.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic H-29  
Polymers. Plastics.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 38065.

with  $TiO_2$  can find application in laboratory practice  
(painting of titrating tables, preparations of pastes  
and glues for cementing porcelain).

Card : 2/2

L 35045-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5006373

S/0276/64/000/012/3087/8088

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 12B529

AUTHOR: Kyo, Ya. P.

TITLE: Internal stresses in thin electroplated deposits

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr, Est. s.-kh. akad., no. 31, 1963, 175-185

TOPIC TAGS: electroplated coating, internal stress analysis, boundary layer effect

TRANSLATION: It was established that restricted internal strains in the boundary layer of an electroplated deposit comprise the cause of internal stresses in such coatings. A biaxial stressed state with equal primary stresses (i.e. equal biaxial compression or tension) develops in the boundary layer after the coating is built up. Internal stresses in electroplated deposits are composites of primary stresses, which arise during that buildup period when the given layer is the boundary layer, and secondary stresses resulting from the deposition of subsequent layers. A distinction between thin and thick coatings is proper to an internal stress analysis. Secondary stresses in thin coatings are minor by comparison with the primary

Card 1/2

I. 35045-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5006373

stresses and can be ignored in calculations of internal stresses. I. Potapov.

SUB CODE: MT, IE

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 35050-65 EWP(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(s) JD S/0276/64/000/012/B087/B087 110  
 ACCESSION NR: AR5006372 3

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svochnyy tom, Abs. 12E528

AUTHOR: Kyo, Ya. P.

TITLE: Determining internal stresses in electroplated deposits from strains in a thin-walled tubular cathode

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn tr. Est. s.-kh. akad., no. 31, 1963, 186-195

TOPIC TAGS: electroplated deposit, internal stress analysis, tubular cathode, strain gauge

TRANSLATION: A method was formulated for determining the internal stresses in electroplated deposits. The coating in question is built up on a thin-walled tubular cathode. Strains on the inside surface of the cathode are measured during the buildup in relation to the thickness of the deposited coating by using wire strain gauges. Internal stresses are then calculated from the results of strain measurements. Calculation formulas are derived. Five illustrations. I. Pctapov.

SUB CODE: IE ENCL: 00

Cord 1/1

KOLESNIKOV, S.A.; TSUKHERMAN, G.I.; BADALYAN, L.O.; NYO, E.P.; DERZHAVETS,  
L.Kh.

Thromboembolic complications in mitral commissurotomy.  
Vest. khir. 92 no.2:17-23 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz otdeleniya priobretennykh porokov serdtsa Instituta  
serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.- prof. S.A. Kolesnikov,  
nauchnyy rukovoditel'- akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.  
Adres avtorov: Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt, 9, Institut  
serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

92120

82189

P/031/60/005/01/02/007

AUTHOR: Kyparisis, Janis

TITLE: Static Characteristics of an Asynchronous Motor Controlled by Means of Saturable Reactors

PERIODICAL: Archiwum Automatyki i Telemekhaniki, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 23-33

TEXT: The author deals with the control of squirrel cage asynchronous motors by means of saturable reactors. Saturable reactors are at present used to control the speed of motors ranging from 1 to 100 kw. The weight of the saturable reactor is at least 50% of the motor's weight. The power amplification factor of a reactor built of conventional transformer sheet varies between 10 and 100. Pertinent tests were carried out on an asynchronous squirrel cage motor, type GBJd, 1 kw, 1,410 rpm, controlled by means of three single-phase, three-core saturable reactors. Analytical determination of the current and voltage characteristics of 3-core saturable reactors used in the system tested, proved to be very difficult; the characteristics were recorded experimentally and are shown in Figure 1. Determining the load characteristics of a saturable reactor connected to an asynchronous motor, the author uses a vectorial diagram

Card 1/4

LH



82189

P/031/60/005/01/02/007

Static Characteristics of an Asynchronous Motor Controlled by Means of Saturable Reactors

shown in Figure 3 and deduces the equation

$$U_d^2 + 2 U_d I_s Z_s \sin \varphi_s + I_s^2 Z_s^2 - U^2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

where

$U_d$  = reactor voltage

$I_s$  = motor current

$Z_s$  = resultant impedance of the motor.

Treating  $U_d$  as an unknown quantity, the equation is

$$U_d = - I_s Z_s \sin \varphi_s \pm \sqrt{U^2 - I_s^2 Z_s^2 \cos^2 \varphi_s} \quad (2)$$

Load characteristics calculated according to equation (2) were entered into the graph in Figure 1, for comparison with empiric results. The author summarizes the analysis of load characteristics and draws the conclusion that: 1) reduced critical slip of a motor controlled by a saturable reactor is a disadvantage of the system and limits the control range, 2) limited control range caused by re-

Card 2/4

~~X~~

82189

P/031/60/005/01/02/007

Static Characteristics of an Asynchronous Motor Controlled by Means of Saturable Reactors

duced critical slip permits the use of a lighter reactor. The control characteristics of a saturable reactor connected to an asynchronous motor is a dependency of the motor current  $I_s$  on the control current of the reactor  $I_{st}$  at a slip  $s = \text{const}$ . If the characteristics  $I_s = f(I_{st})$  at  $s = \text{const}$ , are given as shown in Figure 7, the torque characteristic  $M = f(I_{st})$  at  $s = \text{const}$ , can be determined from the formula

$$M = k I_2'^2 \frac{R_2}{s} \quad (12)$$

If magnetic losses are ignored,

$$I_2'^2 = I_s^2 - I_0^2 - 2 I_s I_0 \sin \varphi_s \quad (13)$$

Figure 8 shows the characteristics  $M = f(I_{st})$  at  $s = 0.08$  and  $s = 0.046$ , determined experimentally (dash lines) and analytically (continuous lines). The equation

$$U_d = - I_s X_s \pm \sqrt{U^2 - I_s^2 \left( R_1 + \frac{M}{k I_s^2} \right)^2} \quad (14)$$

Card 3/4

111

P/031/60/005/01/02/007<sup>82189</sup>

Static Characteristics of an Asynchronous Motor Controlled by Means of Saturable Reactors

derived from equation (1) and from the formula

$$M = k \frac{U^2}{Z^2} \cdot \frac{R'_2}{s} \quad (7)$$

facilitates determination of the characteristic  $U_d = f(I_s)$  at  $M = \text{const.}$  The author closes the analysis of control characteristics with the account that 1) static characteristics of an asynchronous motor controlled by means of saturable reactors can be determined by analytico-graphical methods and 2) such analytically established characteristics closely approach the characteristics determined experimentally. There are 8 diagrams and 4 references, 2 of which are Polish and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki PAN (PAN Institute of Basic Engineering Problems); Zakład Elektrotechniki (Department of Electrical Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1959

Card 4/4

DRAC, P.; SLADEK, M.; KOUKAL, J.; KYPR, Z.

Shirodkarov's operation in threatened abortion and premature labor. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.5:316-322 Je '63.

1. I gyn.-por. klin. lek. fak. UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr.  
L. Havlasek Gyn.-por. odd. I. mest. nemocnice v Brne, vedouci  
MUDr. M. Nemec.

(ABORTION, THREATENED) (PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS)  
(LABOR) (INFANT, PREMATURE) (VAGINA)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography

D-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1958, No 17902

Author : Kypka J., Madr, J.

Inst : Chirana Praha, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : Instrument for X-ray Structural Analysis

Orig Pub : Jorna mech. a opt., 1957, 2, No 5, 153-156

Abstract : Brief discussion of the principles of different X-ray methods for the study of the crystalline structure of materials. The Micrometa, an X-ray instrument developed by the Chirana-Praha National Enterprise, is described along with various types of cameras for photographic recording of the interference lines.

Card : 1/1

14

KYPTA, Jaroslav

More psychology in management operations. Podnik organizace  
17 no.3:133 Mr '63.

1. Chirana n.p., Praha.

TRINER, L.; HAVOVA, E.; KYPSON, J.

Utilization of glucose by erythrocytes in shock. Cas. lek. cesk. 102  
no.12:316-321 22 Mr '63.

1. Farmakologicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze,  
prednosta doc, dr. M. Wenke.

(ERYTHROCYTES)

(GLUCOSE)

(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

(SHOCK)

SERCL, M.; JAROS, O.; SVACINA, J.; KOVARIK, J.; NETTL, S.; ZINRAHAL, L.;  
STOVICEK, J.; LICHY, J.; JECHOVA, D.; SIMKOVA, D.; KYRAL, V.

Problem of the effect of one-centimeter electromagnetic waves on  
the nervous system in exposed workers (radar). Pracovní lek. 11  
no.8:395-400 Oct 59.

1. Neurologická klinika v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. Dr. Sc.  
MUDr. Mir Sercl.

(RADAR) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, radiation eff.)



KYRAL,V.; KOMRSKA,M.; PROCHAZKA,Z.; ZOUBEK,R.

Experiences with clinical electromyography of the oculomotor muscles. Cesk. oftal. 19 no.6:383-388 N°63.

1. Neurologická klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové (prednosta prof. dr. M.Sercl, DrSc.) a Oční klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové (prednosta prof. dr. M.Klima).

\*

ROZSIVALOVA, V.; ROZSIVAL, V.; KYRAL, V.; KOMRSKA, M.

Electrodiagnostic examination in various pustular diseases  
(preliminary report). Cesk. dermat. 39 no.2:100-103 Ap'64

1. Dermatologická klinika (prednosta: prof. dr. B. Janousek);  
neurochirurgická klinika (prednosta: prof. dr. R. Petr), neu-  
rologická klinika (prednosta: prof. dr. M. Sercl, DrSc.) lékařské  
fakulty KU v Hradci Králové.

\*

L 12843-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AP6005712

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/65/000/003/0220/0223

AUTHOR: Sercl, M.; Jechova, D.; Komrska, M.; Kovarik, J.; Kyrat, V.; Licha, H.;  
Lichy, J.; Nettel, S.; Sinkova, D.; Stovicek, J.; Vrchal, L.; Zdrahal, L.

ORG: Neurological Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Hradec Kralove  
(Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU)

TITLE: Problem of late sequelae of poisoning with organophosphate insecticides

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 3, 1965, 220-223

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, toxicology, biochemistry, organic phosphorus compound, neurology, biologic metabolism, nervous system

ABSTRACT:

Insecticides containing compounds of organic phosphorus damage the periphery of the nervous system in humans because they act on neuromuscular plates, vegetative ganglia, CNS, and the brain. Study of 398 people who worked with these insecticides showed the possibility of the occurrence of late sequelae. Pseudoneurasthenic syndromes were found. The organic P compounds affect the cholinesterase complex, and possibly hydrolysing ferments, and glycolysis and phosphorylation of serines. Myeline metabolism may be damaged permanently. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009

Cord 1/1 HW

SERCL, Miroslav; JECHOVA, Dagmar; KOMRSKA, Milan; KOVARIK, Jaromir;  
KYRAL, Vlastimil; LICHÁ, Helena; LICHÝ, Josef; NETTL, Sasa;  
SIMKOVA, Dagmar; STOVÍČEK, Jaroslav; VRCHA, Lubomir; ZDRAHAL,  
Leopold

Comparison of neurologic findings and organic phosphate serum  
cholinesterases in delayed effects of insecticides on the human  
body. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ.: Suppl. 8 no.4:  
415-433 '65.

1. Neurologická klinika (prednosta prof. MUDr. M. Sercl, DrSc.).

SERCI, M., prof. dr., DrSc.; JEDHOVA, P.; KOMISKA, M.; KOVARIK, J.; KYBAL, V.;  
LUCHA, H.; LUCBY, J.; NETT, S.; SUTKA, A, D.; STOVICK, J.; VRCHA, L.;  
ZDRAHAL, I.

The problem of late effects of poisoning with organic phosphate  
insecticides. Cech. neural. 28 no.3:220-223 4p '65.

1. Neurologická klinika lékařské fakulty Karlovy University v  
Hradci Králové (prednesla: prof. dr. M. Serci, DrSc.).

SERCL, Miroslav; JECHOVA, Dagmar; KOMRSKA, Milan; KOVARIK, Jaromir; KYRAL, Vlastimil; LICHA, Helena; LICHY, Josef; NETTL, Sasa; SI KOVA, Dagmar; STOVICEK, Jaroslav; VRCHA, Lubomir; ZDRAHAL, Leopold.

On the possible development of demyelination diseases of the human central nervous system resulting from injury by organic phosphate insecticides. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 9 no.1:175-182 '64.

1. Neurologicka klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. M. Sercl, DrSc)  
Karlov University v Hradci Kralove.

KYRASHEV, M. V.

Alkylation of benzene with propylene, propane, and butylene with the use of a phosphoric acid-boron trifluoride catalyst. I. R. Bezy, A. V. Dvornikov, Ya. A. Panukhin, and M. V. Kyrashev. *Russ. Petrochem. Ind. Usp. (Engl. transl.)* 1956, 422-31. — Results of eight studies on the alkylation of benzene with propylene, propane, and butylene with the use of a catalyst prep. from tech.  $H_3PO_4$  and BF<sub>3</sub> demonstrate its superiority over  $AlCl_3$ . The alkylbenzenes so prep. may be converted into the corresponding hydroperoxides, isopropylbenzene, butylbenzene, and diisopropylbenzene. H. L. Cline

10  
4E4;  
4E2 (1)  
2.7 mag  
4E3R

PM  
mt

KYRASHVILY, M. Ye. (Tbilisi)

Characteristics of the microclimate of metallurgical plants in  
Georgia. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.12:42-44 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Respublikanskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy imeni  
N. I. Makhviladze.

(GEORGIA--SMELTING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)  
(HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)



Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 3073  
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 7/29  
Author : Kyrbatov, A. I., Foreman  
Title : Automatic limiter of steam pressure  
Periodical : Energetik, 7, 13, J1 1955  
Abstract : The author describes an arrangement developed at an electric power station and serving to limit steam pressure in the boiler. (One drawing.)  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

*KYRCHENOV, V. V.*

USSR/ Engineering - Welding

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 23/34

Authors : Petrov, G. L., and Kyrchenov, V. V.

Title : Investigating the welding of the turbine-rotor type air blower

Periodical : Vest. mash. 12, 73-76, Dec 1954

Abstract : The condition of weld seams and welded components of the turbine-rotor type air blower was investigated by the I. I. Palzunov Central Scientific Research Institute for Boilers and Turbines. Technical data specifying the types of steel, temperatures and welding procedures employed during the above mentioned experiments are presented. Drawing; tables; illustrations; graphs.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

KYRCHENOV, V V

- ✓ 14523\* Electrodes for Welding Austenitic Steels Intended for Long Operation at High Temperatures. Elektrody dlya svarki avstenochnykh stal'nykh konstruktsionnykh stali' s vysokimi temperaturami. (Russian.) L. G. Petrov and V. V. Kyrchenov. *Stroitel'noe Proizvodstvo*, 1955, no. 8, Aug., p. 9-13.
- ① Chemical compositions, micro-structure and mechanical characteristics of welded-on metal in original state and after aging; welding conditions for obtaining a stable crystalline structure. Tables, graphs, micrographs, structural diagram, diagrams. 5 ref.
- 8/

KYRCHENOV. V.V.

AUTHOR: Kyrchenov, V.V.

125-58-5-7/13

TITLE: The Arc Welding of Austenitic Heat-Resistant "15-35"-Type Steel (Elektrodugovaya svarka zharoprochnoy austenitnoy stali tipa 15-35)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, 1958, Nr 5, pp 45-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The main difficulty in welding "15-35" steel remains the cracks formed in welding. Experimental tests at TsKTI - with forged austenitic steel of "X15N35" type, grade "E612" - determined the influence of carbon, silicon, niobium, manganese and more elements on the structure and mechanical properties, and led to the development of a new electrode material, "KTI-7". These electrodes produce non-cracking weld metal with austenite-carbide and a composition similar to the base steel, additionally alloyed by niobium and carbon. The influence of niobium on stable austenite structure was positive. The purity of niobium-containing materials was of paramount importance. The composition of "KTI-7" electrodes, the micro-structure of weld metal and macro-photographs of joints welded with them are shown in - respectively - table 6, figure 7, 10 and 11. These electrodes are recommended for welding forged

Card 1/2

125-58-5-7/13

The Arc Welding of Austenitic Heat-Resistant "15-35"-Type Steel

steam and gas turbine rotors. Experiments in the welding laboratory of TsKTI were carried out under the direction of Candidate of Technical Sciences V.N. Zemzin. The experimental electrode wire was produced at the plant "Elektrostal'" with the assistance of V.S. Kultygin and B.E. Lyubinskiy, and at TsNIICHERMET -- with S.S. Gratsianova. There are 11 figures, 7 tables, and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 2 German and 7 English.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni Polzunova (TsKTI) (Central Boiler and Turbine Research Institute imeni Polzunov)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LEPIKHIN, L.; KYRCHIKOV, A.

Faulty practice in planning the cost of industrial production.  
Fin. SSSR 17 no.9:72-74 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Bashkiria--Costs, Industrial)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused  
by Bacteria and Fungi

R-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, 2834

Author : Vasil'yeva, M. V., Slepneva, N. N.,  
Tazetdinova, S. Z., Kyrchikov, B. A.

Inst : Ufa Scientific Research Institute of  
Vaccines and Sera

Title : The Significance of Serological Examina-  
tions of Farm Animals for Controlling  
Natural Tularemia Foci

Orig Pub: Tr. Ufimsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok,  
1957, vyp. 4, 35-43

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

L 58313-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK  
ACCESSION NR: AP5013795

UR/0016/65/000/005/0085/0088  
576.852.23.097.29.093.3

AUTHOR: Kyrchikov, B. A.; Isupov, F. G.; Yegorov, P. A.

TITLE: Use of cell cultures to study the dynamics of diphtheria toxin formation

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 5, 1965, 85-88

TOPIC TAGS: diphtheria toxin, tissue culture, titrimetry

ABSTRACT: The authors used the methods of titration in guinea pigs and in cell cultures to study the dynamics of diphtheria toxin formation. The experimental material consisted of two kinds of transplantable cells--HEp-2 and AM--and trypsinized chick embryo cultures. The method of titration in cell cultures proved to be 10-50 times more sensitive than titration on guinea pigs. During the first period of toxin formation (6-18 hours of growth), the differences between the two methods was less marked (1 minimum lethal dose was equal to 10 cytotoxic dose) than it was during the second period (1 MLD was equal to 50 CTD). Both methods showed that the maximum accumulation of toxin occurred after 30 hours of incubation. Full parallelism was not found between changes in the cytotoxic and minimum lethal dose of toxin,

Card 1/2



L 58313-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013795

on one hand, and its flocculating capacity, on the other. The authors recommend the cell culture method under production conditions because it is less expensive and quicker than the routine titration on guinea pigs and is just as accurate. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova (Ufa Institute of Vaccines and Sera)

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: L5

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

22

KYRDEVANIDZE, O.K.

Kinetics of the Polymorphic Conversion of Silica in the Temperature Range 1200° to 1500°C. (In Russian.) A. I. Avgustinik and O. K. Kyrdevanidze. *Journal of Applied Chemistry (U.S.S.R.)*, v. 19, nos. 10-11, 1946, p. 1189-1196.

The kinetics of the above conversion and also that of chalcedony, from 1200° to 1400°C., were investigated. Indicates the value of the constants thus obtained, for practical calculations in industries using silica.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

22

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Fats and Oils. Waxes. H-25  
Soaps. Detergents. Flotation Agents.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79163.

Author : ~~Kyrdzhivaya, H.~~  
Inst : "G. Dimitrov" Institute  
Title : A Study on the Poisonous Substances Obtained  
From Seed Oil of Cockl.

Orig Pub: Nauchni tr. Vissh. selskostop. in-t "G. Dimitrov".  
Zootechn. fac., 1956, 6, 285-293.

Abstract: The toxic action of an oil and seeds of cockl  
(C) (Agrostemma gilhago, fam. Caryophyllaceae)  
was studied. It is emphasized that the toxicity  
of C is caused by the presence of gitagin (agro-  
stemine) (I) and other not sufficiently studied  
substances. Toxic dosage of C and a clinical  
picture in the poisoning of domestic animals and  
poultry is furnished. It is pointed out that a

Card 1/3

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Fats and Oils. Waxes. H-25  
Soaps. Detergents. Flotation Agents.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79163.

Abstract: thermal treatment (baking) of flour from C con-  
siderably lowers its toxicity. C is separated  
from impurities, dried, ground and the oil is  
extracted in Soxhlet extractor with ether (4 hr.).  
The residue is extracted with alcohol for 30 hours,  
the extract is evaporated for 25-100 milliliters  
volume, cooled and the residue is separated and  
dried. An average content of crude I in C is  
4.70% and that of a reasonably pure I = 2.50%,  
m. p. 265°C. In the oil extracted with ether  
was found 1% of material volatile at 100°C., a  
refractive index of 70.75 was obtained with a  
butter refractometer, an acid number of 4.6, a  
saponification number of 184.5, an iodine value  
of 120.15. The average content of unsaponifiable  
materials (sterols) in C was 3.42%, oil 5.82% and

Card 2/3

KYRELENOK, V. I.

"Second Crops of Winter Rye." Cand Agr Sci, Moscow Agricultural  
Acad, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 5, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR  
Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

KYRENSKIY, L. V., DYLGEROV, V. D., SAVCIENKO, M.K. (Krasnoyarsk)

"The Dynamics of the Domain structure in the Silicon-Iron Crystals;"  
paper presented at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena,  
Sverdlovsk, USSR, 23-31 May 1956

KYRENSKIY, L. V., VLASOV, A. I., VTYURIN, N. I., BROKYN, A. I., IVLAV, V. F.,  
TUKALOV, R. I., (Krasnoyarsk)

"The Temperature and Rotation Hysteresis in Ferromagnetic Materials,"  
paper presented at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena,  
Sverdlovsk, USSR, 23-31 May 1956

*KYREY, Dokl.*  
USSR/Physical Chem. Crystals

B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22133

Author : Kyrev, Dokl.

Inst : Not given

Title : Peculiarities of the kinetics of the photodielectric losses of powder-like ZnS-CdS-Cu crystallophosphors.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Bolgar. AN, 1956, 9, No 2, 5-8

Abstract : The dependence of photodielectric losses (PDL) on the intensity of stimulation I for phosphors ZnS-CdS-Cu has a clear maximum. Under the influence of a big I, these phosphors, after stimulation, produce a short-lived sharp increase of PDL (peak). This increase occurs at smaller I for a light with a wave length near the edge of the basic absorption. The inertia of the damping of the PDL strongly rises when the temperature goes down. In samples containing less CdS the emergence of the peak of PDL in darkness occurs at lesser I and at higher temperatures. The temperature dependence of PDL is similar to the dependence on I, and the curves of dependence of PDL on the temperature are similar to those of thermoluminescence.

Card 1/1

-47-

KYRGE, K.H.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928320018-8"

On the question of treatment of persons suffering on bronchial asthma.

Soviet Medicine, No. 3, pp 29, 1953.

KYINGE, K.Kh.

Treatment of bronchial asthma. Sovet. med. 17 no.3:29-30 Mar 1953.

(GLML 24:2)

1. Of the Department of Hospital Therapy (Head -- Candidate Medical Sciences I. Savisaar) of the Medical Faculty of Tartu State University.



KYRGE, K.G.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.11/10 Endocrinology Oct 57

1969, KYRGE K.G. State Univ. Therapeut. Clin. Tartu, U.S.S.R. \*Eosinopenic reaction as an indicator of reactivity of the organism in central nervous system inhibition (Russian text) PROBL. ENDOKR. 1956, 2/4 (110-117)

Studying the mechanism of the development of insulin-induced hypoglycaemia and eosinopenia, the author assumes that irritation of hypothalamo-hypophyseal system in these cases may be related to the inhibition of cortical and subcortical centres, as a result of hypoglycaemia. This assumption is supported by the possibility of obtaining an eosinopenic reaction and an increase in the uric acid-creatinine ratio under the influence of sleep-inducing agents and novocain; and also by the absence

1969

CONT.

of hypoglycaemia-induced eosinopenia in persons taking 1.0 - 1.3 g. of veronal daily. The absence of an eosinopenic reaction on a number of occasions under the influence of hypoglycaemia in persons with allergic conditions (acute phase of rheumatism, bronchial asthma) may be related to the blockade of neuro-reflectoric mechanisms.

Dill'man - Leningrad

KÖRGE, K. Kh.

Symptomatology in latent tetany. Sov. med. 20 no.4:25-28  
Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii Tartuskogo universiteta.  
(TETANY, manifestations,  
latent tetany (Rus))

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Allergy.

U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol, No 11, 1958, 51532.

Author : Korge, K.

Inst : Tartu University.

Title : On the Particularities of the Modified Thorn  
Test in Some Allergic Diseases.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Tartusk. un-ta, 1957, vyp 52, 63-77.

Abstract: In the modified Thorn test (TT), administration of 10 units of insulin caused a fall in the number of eosinophiles (E). An inhibiting insulin-eosinophile reaction (up to 50% of the original E value) or a paradoxical increase of E up to 180% of the original value was observed in 50 out of 53 patients with bronchial asthma. A similar revelation was observed in acute articular rheumatism. Application of the TT with 10

Card 1/2

*KORGE K. Kh.*  
KYRGE, K. Kh. [Korge, K.] (Estonskaya SSR, Tartu, ul. Ed. Vil'de, d. 11, kv. 2);  
~~PODAR, U. Ya.~~ (Estonskaya SSR, Tartu, ul. Pueste, d. 20, kv. 4)

Eosinophilic leukemoid reaction in gastric sarcoma. Vop. onk.  
4 no. 2:225-227 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - dots. K. Kh. Kyrge) i  
kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. A. O. Val'des)  
Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(SARCOMA, manifest.

eosinophilic leukemoid reaction in gastric  
sarcoma with gastric perf. & hemorrh., case  
report (Rus))

(EOSINOPHILS

same)

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, case report

sarcoma causing hemorrh. & perf. of stomach  
with eosinophilic leukemoid reaction (Rus))

KYRGE, K. [Körge, K.], dotsent; HANSON, Kh. [Hanson, H.], kand.med.nauk

Effect of soporifics on adrenal cortex function. Probl.  
endok. i gorm. 5 no.3:39-42 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta (zav. - dotsent K.Kyrge).

(THIOPENTAL, eff.

on 17-ketosteroids & hydroxycorticosteroids in  
urine (Rus))

(17-KETOSTEROIDS, in urine

eff.of thiopental (Rus))

(ADRENAL CORTX HORMONES, in urine

17-hydroxycorticosteroids, eff. of thiopental  
(Rus))

KYRGE, Kh. [Körge, H.]

Fluorescent method in detecting oil in boiler and feed water. Mor.flot  
19 no.9:31-32 S '59. (MIEA 12:11)

1. Starshiy inzhener-khimik Estonskogo morskogo parokhodstva.  
(Feed-water purification) (Mineral oil)

KÕRGE, Kuno; FÄRN, A., red.; VAHTRE, I., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the reactivity of the organism and de-sensitization therapy] Organismi reaktiivsuse ja desensibiliseeriva ravi probleem. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1963. 321 p. (MIRA 16:12)  
(ALLERGY) (EOSINOPHILES)



TYRTYY-OOL, Yu., uchenik 10 klassa; LOPSAKCHAP, O.Ch., chaban, Geroy  
Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KRYGYS, S.B., chaban; YURTAYEV, I.S.;  
FEDOSEYENKO, N.A., kukuruzovod

We shall put into practice the resolutions of the January Plenum  
of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Uch.zap.Tuv.nauch.-  
issl.inst.iaz.lit.i ist. no.9:14-29 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Turanskaya srednyaya shkola (for Tyrtyy-ool).
  2. Kolkhoz "30 let  
Oktyabrya", Dzun-Khemchikskogo rayona (for Lopsanchap).
  3. Kolkhoz  
"Torgalyg" Ovyurskogo rayona (for Krygys).
  4. Direktor sovkhosa  
"Krasnyy partizan" (for Yurtayev).
- (Tuva A.S.S.R.—Agriculture)

5  
289(N3)

Liquid-vapor equilibria at subatmospheric pressures for the systems: benzene-dioxane, dioxane-toluene, ethanol-dioxane, and toluene-butanol. Z. Groppianu, I. Kyri, and R. Groppianu. *Acad. rep. populare Romine, Data cercetari stiint. Iasi*, Studii cercetari stiint., Ser. stiinte chim. 4, No. 3-4, 73-86 (1967).--The data found in the literature were contradictory. Good agreement was found between the exptl. curve log activity coeff. vs. compn. and the curves traced with the aid of van Laar's relation. The dents. were made at the pressures 760, 600, 400, and 200 mm. Hg.

I. Herling

99

DRAGULESCU, C.; KYRI, I.; OPRESCU, M.

Obtaining and separating niobium and tantalum compounds. Rev  
chimie Min petr 15 no.8:497-501 Ag '64

DRAGULESCU, C., acad.; KYRI, I.; OPRESCU, M.

On the obtention of niobium and tantalum compounds by chlorination.  
Studii chim Timisoara 10 no.1:45-53 Ja-Je '63.

On the separation of niobium from tantalum on changeable resins  
of anions. 55-59

L 49213-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG  
 R/0003/64/015/008/0497/0501  
 ACCESSION NR: AP4045682

AUTHOR: Dragulescu, C., Kyri, I., Oprascu, M.

TITLE: The preparation and separation of niobium and tantalum compounds

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 8, 1964, 497-501

TOPIC TAGS: niobium separation, tantalum separation, niobium refining, tantalum refining, ore chlorination, fractional condensation, anion exchange resin, column chromatography

ABSTRACT: A procedure is described for the preparation and purification of Nb and Ta compounds from mineral aggregates found in the Banat region of Rumania. Due to its economical and technical advantages (short reaction time; simple apparatus and installation; low chlorine consumption; selective separation of the rare metals in their chloride form), the method based on chlorination of the aggregates with chlorine gas is chosen by the authors as being the most suitable. Elements such as Ti, Si, Fe, Mn, Cr, Zr, Sn, W, etc. are found in minerals containing Nb and Ta, making their separation more difficult. However, the fact that the chlorides of such elements have boiling points which are different from those of Nb and Ta makes possible a separation of the latter by fractional condensation. The chlorination

Card 1/4

L 49213-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045682

is carried out at 500-1000C, depending upon the mineral, in a system made-up of two condensers. The Nb and Ta chlorides are deposited in the first condenser at a temperature of 150-160C; volatile chlorides (Ti, Sn, Si) are carried by the gas flow and are condensed in the second condenser, at room temperature; the chlorides of some elements (Mn, Cr, etc.), having a very high boiling point, remain in the reaction flask. The importance of some conditions necessary for a successful procedure is stressed: a) the binding (as carbon monoxide) of the oxygen resulting from the chlorination considerably reduces the temperature at the beginning of the process (from 1200 to 300C for Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>); b) the amount of charcoal present in the reaction mixture must be 15-20% of the total mass subjected to chlorination, since an insufficient quantity of reducing agent decreases the percentage of Nb and Ta extracted; c) since the presence of water brings about an additional consumption of heat, and may also result in hydrolysis, the moisture content is completely eliminated through slow drying, followed by heating at 800C; d) the chlorine gas is also dried; e) contamination with FeCl<sub>3</sub> impurities is avoided by using the ability of FeCl<sub>3</sub> to form complexes with alkali chlorides, and 20-22% NaCl is usually added to the sample. Preliminary experiments designed to determine the optimum chlorination conditions (i.e., the output of the chlorination process as a function of temperature, amount of chlorine and time, when the composition of the samples and the size

Card 2/4

1 49213-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045682

of ground particles of mineral were held constant), were carried out in a tubular oven quartz tubes. The 4g sample of mineral aggregate (45.4%  $Nb_2O_5$  +  $Ta_2O_5$ , 25.2%  $TiO_2$ , 11.6%  $Fe_2O_3$ , 6%  $Mn_2O_3$ , 4.8%  $SiO_2$ , 7% Na, K, or Ca oxide) plus 1.5 g charcoal, 1.5 g NaCl and a small quantity of starch as binding agent was dried for an hour at 105C, then coked for 1/2 hour at 750-800C, and ultimately subjected to chlorination. The product thus obtained was hydrolyzed by boiling in order to obtain the Nb and Ta pentoxides. The relationships between yield of chlorination, temperature, chlorine flow and time are given in a table and 3 graphs. The separation of Nb from Ta is based on the behavior of their oxalates and tartrates (obtained by dissolving their oxides in oxalic and tartaric acid) towards a strongly basic anion exchange resin such as Amberlite IRA-410. Preliminary experiments designed to determine the distribution coefficients on the resin (for each of the two elements) are reported. In the actual separation, solutions of  $Nb_2O_5$  and  $Ta_2O_5$  in 0.5 M oxalic acid were used for absorption on the ion-exchange column, and elution was carried-out with 1 M HCl + 0.3 M oxalic acid, at a flow-rate of 0.75 ml/min. The quantities of eluted  $Nb_2O_5$  and  $Ta_2O_5$  mixture are tabulated as a function of the volume of elution solution used. A similar procedure was used for the tartrate solutions. The selective elution of Nb and Ta (from the two columns) was carried out with 0.05 M  $NH_4Cl$  which yields practically all the tantalum. The niobium was

Card 3/4

L 49213-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045682

then eluted with 3 M HCl. Orig. art. has: 7 tables, 5 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 006

*me*  
Card 4/4



KYRNSKA, A.

Determining methyl chlorine in air. p. 284.

OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY  
Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1955  
Warszawa

SOURCE: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5, no. 2  
Feb. 1956

*Canal*  
KYRSH, M.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of some methods of extracting cesium from its dilute solutions". Moscow, 1958. 14 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst im D.I. Mendeleev, Chair of the Technology of Rare and Radioactive Metals), 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 114)

AUTHORS: Kyrsh, M., Zvyagintsev, O. Ye.

SOV/78-3-11-23/23

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Inclusions of Microquantities of Cesium Berlin Blue (O mekhanizme zakhvata mikrokolichestv tseziya berlinskoy lazur'yu)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 11, pp 2582-2592 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the coprecipitation of microquantities of the cesium-iron-II-cyanide was investigated. The influence of the nature of the cations on the solubility of the ferrocyanide was investigated. The influence of the ratio of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-} : \text{Fe}^{3+}$  on the coprecipitation of cesium was investigated as well. The authors conclude from the results that the quantity of the coprecipitated cesium depends to an only small extent on the ratio of the reagents and that the coprecipitation of cesium is above all due to the formation of mixed crystals or solid solutions, respectively. The investigations of the influence of the various additions on the coprecipitation of cesium as cesium ferrite cyanide showed that several cations exercise a great influence on the coprecipitations. The co-

Card 1/3

SOV/78-3-11-23/23

## On the Mechanism of the Inclusions of Microquantities of Cesium Berlin Blue

precipitation isothermal lines of the cesium Berlin blue were plotted (Fig 2). Additional experiments were carried out in order to explain the mechanism of the coprecipitation of the cesium Berlin blue. It was shown that in the case of an addition of cesium to finished Berlin blue sol the quantity of the coprecipitated cesium is smaller than in the case of the formation of sol in the case of the presence of cesium, i. e. the coprecipitation of cesium is much greater in the formation of Berlin blue sol. The coprecipitation of cesium with Berlin blue was investigated as well in the precipitation in a homogeneous medium. The system ferrocyanide tartrate was used for the precipitation in homogeneous medium. It was shown that the coprecipitation of cesium with Berlin blue in the homogeneous medium amounts to 99,97%, and in the case of a rapid formation of the precipitation to 99,86%. The coprecipitation effect of cesium with Berlin blue offers the possibility of a practical application of this method for the coprecipitation of cesium from diluted solutions. By means of this method of ion exchange the difference between the surface adsorption and the coprecipitation was detected. The increase in the cesium quantity in the precipitation of Berlin blue does not increase

Card 2/3

507/78-3-11-23/23

On the Mechanism of the Inclusions of Microquantities of Cesium Berlin Blue

the dispersion of the precipitation.

There are 5 figures, 6 tables, and 16 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev) Voyennaya tekhnicheskaya akademiya im. A. Zapototskogo (g. Brno) ((Brno) Technical Military Academy imeni A. Zapototskiy)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1958

Card 3/3

KYRSH, M:

5(4)

SOV/78-4-1-39/48

AUTHORS:

Kir's, M., Zvyagintsev, O. Ye.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Co-Precipitation of Micro-Quantities of Caesium With Berlin Blue by the Method of Sudden Precipitation  
(Issledovaniye soosazhdeniya mikrokolichestv tseziya s berlinskoy lazur'yu metodom mgnovernogo soosazhdeniya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1,  
pp 227-229 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The above method for the co-precipitation of micro-quantities of caesium showed that co-precipitation is not dependent on caesium being contained in one or the other of the two solutions. The dependence of the constant according to V. G. Khlopin on the amount of the solid phase which is formed on sudden precipitation was determined. The results are shown in table 2. The values of the Khlopin constant D depend on the concentration of iron (III) in the solution. Several rules governing the formation of anomalous mixed crystals were confirmed. By the method of sudden co-precipitation the co-precipitation isotherm of caesium with Berlin blue was obtained. The experimental data are in accordance with the equation by Kirgintsev (Ref 7):

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Co-Precipitation of Micro-Quantities of Caesium With  
Berlin Blue by the Method of Sudden Precipitation

SOV/78-4-1-39/48

$$\frac{\Gamma}{c} = B(\Gamma_{\infty} - \Gamma)^{1/m} \quad \left[ \frac{G}{c} = v(G_{\infty} - G)^{1/m} \right]$$

where B and  $\Gamma_{\infty}$  = constants,  $\Gamma$  = concentration of the micro-  
component in the solid phase, c = concentration of the  
microcomponent in the solution, m = number of atoms which  
form the molecule of the microcomponent (according to  
Kirgintsev).

There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 8 references, 6 of which  
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I.  
Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni  
D. I. Mendeleyev) Voyennaya akademiya im. A. Zapototskogo  
(Brno) (Military Academy imeni A. Zapototsky (Brno))

Card 2/3

KYRS, m.

✓ Heterogeneous distribution of microcomponents in anomalous mixed crystals. M. Kyř and L. Filip (Vojenská akad. A. Zápotočský, Brno, Czech.). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 25, 1980-91(1960) (in Russian).— Equations for the heterogeneous distribution of the microcomponent in anomalous mixed crystals are derived which are based on the assumption that ion exchange between the individual parts of the solid phase and the soln. of instantaneous compn. takes place completely and that the resulting compn. of the individual parts of the solid phase remains const. The equations obtained are analogous to the equations of Doerner-Hoskins (CA 19, 1384) and of Hermann (Nuclear Sci. Abstr. 12, 2826(1958)) for the case where the exchanging ions have different charges. The equations derived are compared with the exptl. results on simultaneous pptn. of Ca with Berlin blue and of Pu with K La sulfate. E. Bräse

4  
I-P(k)

1. Vojennaya akademiya imeni Antonina Zapotočskogo, Brno.



Distr: 4E2b(b)/4E2b(v)/4E2c(m)/4E2d(v)/4E3a(w)/4E3b/4E3c 2 cys

✓ Extraction of cesium from aqueous solutions by means  
of the solution of dipicrylamine in nitrobenzene. M.  
Kyrš, J. Pelčík, and P. Polanský (Vojenská akad. A.Z.,  
Brno, Czech.). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.*  
25, 2842-50(1960)(in German).—Cs may be effectively  
extd. from aq. alk. solns. by means of PhNO<sub>2</sub> in the presence  
of dipicrylamine. The factors affecting the Cs distribution  
in both phases are studied and the optimum conditions are  
deid. for a rapid sepn. of the Cs from most of the long-  
life fission products and from greater amts. of U. B. Erdős.

4  
MSC(50)(59)  
8

1. Militarische Akademie "A. Zapotocký", Brno.

KYRS, Miroslav; NEUMANN, Leo

A rapid method of Cs-137 isolation from river and drinking water and determining its content. Jaderna energie 7 no.9: 310-311 S '61.

1. Vysoka skola chemicke technologie, Praha.

2  
KRTIL, J; FOJTÍK, M; KYRŠ, M.

Czechoslovakia

Institute for Nuclear Investigation, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences -- Rež by Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical  
Communications, No 9, 1962, pp 2069-2077

"Extraction of Cesiumtetraperborate from a Water  
Solution with Nitrobenzol."

KYRS, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No academic degree indicated

Institute for Nuclear Research. Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. (Institut für Kernforschung. Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften). Rez near Prague.

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, vol 27, No 10, Oct 62, pp 2380-2390.

"Contribution to the mechanism of Extracting some Caesium Compounds from the Liquid Phase with Nitrobenzol"

Prague, Chemické Listy, Vol 56, No 6, April 1962

1. "The Chemistry of Trans-Uranium Elements," Mikhailo LEVITSKIY of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute (for foreign language version not given) in Uzbek, 1953; and Mikhailo LEVITSKIY, Secretary of the Academy Military Academy Yekaterina Alekseevna A. Zepotova, in Uzbek, present address: the GNAV (Gosudarstvennaya Akademika Ved) Central Academy of Sciences; Nuclear Research Institute (Uzbek Journal Uzbekiye Voprosy) in Uzb near Prague; pp 352-359.
2. "Induced Reactions in Analytical Chemistry," by S. K.; pp 359-371.
3. "Application of Organic Reagents in Asymetric Titrations of Certain Rare Elements," P. YDRA (affiliation not given); pp 372-375.
4. "Determination of the Permeability of Polys for Saltpetre Dioxide," Josef HANOUZEK and Leokadia KERNIK of the Packaging Institute (below Uzbek), Prague; pp 376-378.
5. "Measurement of the Efficiency of Potassium Forming Agents," Bozhik KUMAROV and Jen KUMAROV, GNAV Institute of Geochemistry and Mineralogical Materials (Uzbek Geochemical Laboratory of Mineralogical Institute), Prague; pp 382-389.
6. "Centrifugal Pump for Dosing Small Quantities of Polluted Liquids," Jirka KUBICKY, GNAV Polymers and Plastics (Polymerization Unit), Prague; pp 389-391.
7. "Cells for the Near Infra-Red Region, Suitable for the Uv-10 Spectrophotometer," Josef VERNIKAL and Ivo KOCHEK, GNAV Institute of Physical Chemistry (Uzbek Physical Chemistry), Prague; pp 392-393.
8. Reference pp 394-405.
9. Book reviews pp 405-413.
10. "About Publishing. Part II. Forms of Publications," J. SEVKA and M. KERNIS (affiliations not given); pp 415-417.
11. "Comments on the Teaching of Biochemistry at the Natural Sciences Faculty," L. KRYSA (affiliation not given); pp 417-420.
12. "The 1961 Nobel Prize for Chemistry," J. KESTER (affiliation not given); p 421.
13. "Report on the 24 November 1961 Session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Chemical Society within the CCPR," unsigned; pp 422-426.

— 1/2 —

KYRS, MIROSLAV

S/078/63/008/002/011/012  
B101/B186

AUTHOR:

Kyrš, M.

TITLE:

Calculation of the stability constants for polyiodide anions in nitrobenzene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 532 - 534

TEXT: In order to study the extraction of cesium from the aqueous phase in the form of polyiodides by means of nitrobenzene the stability constants

$k_i = [I_{2i+1}^-]/[I_{2i-1}^-][I_2]$ ; ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) were calculated using the experimental data by H. M. Dawson (J. Chem. Soc., 93, 130 (1909)). As the degree of ionization of the potassium polyiodides in nitrobenzene does not depend on the degree of complex formation, the following relation holds:

$$n = (\sum_i i [I_{2i+1}^-] + \sum_i i [MI_{2i+1}]) / (1 + \sum_i [I_{2i+1}^-] + \sum_i [MI_{2i+1}]) = \sum_i i [I_{2i+1}^-] / (1 + \sum_i [I_{2i+1}^-])$$
  
=  $n'$ . Here M is the atom of a monovalent metal,  $n$  is the formation function for all polyiodide complexes forming in the solution,  $n'$  is the formation function for the polyiodide anions. The function  $n - n' = f([I_2]_{org})$  was

Card 1/2

KRTIL, J.; FOJTÍK, M.; KYRS, M.

Extraction of the cesiumtetraphenylborate from aqueous solutions by nitrobenzene. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2069-2078 S '62.

1. Institut für Kernforschung, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Rez bei Prag.

KYRSH, M. [Kyrsh, M.]; PODESHVA, S. [Podesva, S.]

Extraction of cesium polyiodides from the aqueous phase to nitrobenzene. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.2:499-507 F '63. (SIRA 16:5)

1. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy Chekhoslovatskoy akademii nauk, Ruzhsh, Chekhoslovakiya, i Voennoy akademii imeni Antonina Zapototskogo, Brno, Chekhoslovakiya.  
(Cesium iodide) (Nitrobenzene)



KYRSH, M.

Calculation of the stability constants of polyiodide anions in nitrobenzene. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.2:532-534 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Praga, Chekhoslovakiya.  
(Iodides) (Ionization) (Nitrobenzene)

BENES, Jaroslav; KYRS, Miroslav

Isolation of  $Cs^{137}$  from liquid radioactive fallout. Jaderna  
energia 9 no.9:295 8'69.

1. Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd, Řez  
u Prahy.

CALETKA, Rostislav; KYRS, Miroslav

Mechanism of zirconium sorption on silica gel from nitric acid medium. Jaderna energie 9 no.10:328 0 '63.

1. Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd, Řez u Prahy.

PODESVA, S.; KYRS, M.; HORAK, J.

Mechanism of sorption of cesium on manganese(IV)-hydroxide.  
Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 12:3257-3263 D '63.

1. Militarakademie A. Zapotocky, Brno und Institut fur  
Kernforschung, Rez bei Prag.

KYRS, M.; CALETKA, R.; SELUCKY, P.

Improvement of the extractive separation of uranium and zirconium  
by using zirconium masking reagents. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.12:3337-  
3344 D '63.

1. Institut für Kernforschung, Tschechoslowakische Akademie  
der Wissenschaften, Rez bei Prag.

GALETKA, R.; KYRS, M.

On the mechanism of zirconium sorption from nitric acid medium  
on silica gel. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.5:1150-1162 My '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of  
Sciences, Rez near Prague.

RAIS, Jiri; KYRS, Miroslav

Contribution to the tests of suggested mechanism of zirconium sorption on silica gel and its dependence on the nitric acid medium. JADERNA energie 10 no.10:380 O '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez.

KYRS, Miroslav; RAIS, Jiri

Determining the complex stability constant in aqueous phase from the uneven distribution of metal in the ion exchanger and aqueous phase. Jaderna energie 10 no.12:446 D '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez.



L 61544-65 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019125

CZ/0038/64/010/010/0380/0380

AUTHOR: Rals, Jiri (Rays, Y.); Kys, Miroslav (Kyrsh, M.)

2.2  
2.1  
2.3

TITLE: Verification of a proposed sorption mechanism of zirconium on silica gel in a nitric acid medium

2.7

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, v. 10, no. 10, 1964, 380

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, zirconium, silica, nitric acid, aqueous solution, chemical kinetics

Abstract: The diffusion nature of kinetics of the zirconium sorption on silica gel was checked along with the dependence of the sorption mechanism on the acidity of the aqueous phase. Data are given on the speed of the isotope exchange of zirconium between solution and the sorbent. The self-diffusion coefficient of zirconium was measured in a nitric-acid medium with different degrees of acidity.

Card 1/2

L 61544-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5019125

ASSOCIATION: Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Rez (Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: II, 00

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPR

Card 2/2 *h/p*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KYRS, M.; KONECNY, C; KADLECOVA, L.

Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,  
Rez near Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 1, January 1966, pp 34-42

"Modification of the Doerner-Hoskins relationship for the case  
of coprecipitation by adding isomorphous macrocomponents in the  
system barium sulfate -  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ ."

I 18486-66 EWP(t)/EWA(h) JD

ACC NR: AP6010242

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/005/0181/0181

AUTHOR: Kyrs, Miroslav; Konecny, Otirad; Kadlecova, Libena

ORG: Institute for Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV)

TITLE: Modification of the Doerner-Hoskins formula for coprecipitation using an isomorphous macrocomponent as precipitant

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 5, 1965, 181

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, sulfate, chemical precipitation

ABSTRACT: When a solution contains the microcomponent  $\text{Sr}^{++}$  and oppositely charged ions (II)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  a modified formula of Doerner-Hoskins should be used. An equation applying under such conditions is suggested. It was verified by precipitating 10-6 M  $\text{Sr}^{90}$  with  $\text{BaSO}_4$ . [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 16 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.42: 66.065

L 18494-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR: AP6010233

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/005/0179/0179

AUTHOR: Kyrs, Miroslav

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV)

TITLE: Method of concentration-dependent distribution in the use of radioisotopes  
in quantitative analysis

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 5, 1965, 179

TOPIC TAGS: titrimetry, radiation chemistry, stoichiometry, sorption

ABSTRACT: The method uses a calibration curve showing the distribution ratio in a two-phase system of a substance to be determined or of a substance reacting with it, as a function of the concentration of the analyzed substance. The relation of this method to radio-metric titration and the stoichiometric principle in isotopic dilution is discussed. Formulae for theoretical calibration curves in the following 4 systems are derived: sorption according to Langmuir isotherm, according to Freundlich isotherm, by an extraction agent, and in the presence of a constant quantity of complexone. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 543.52

KYRSH, M. [Kyrš, M.]; SELUTSKI, P. [Selucky, P.]; PIŠTEK, F. [Pištek, F.]

Extraction of zirconium by a benzene solution of fatty acids.  
Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.12:2764-2773 D '65.

(MIRA 10-1)

1. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Praga, Chkheslovakiya.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KYRS, M; PISTEK, P; SELUCKY, P

Institute for Atomic Research (Institut fur Kernforschung)  
Rez near Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 7, July 1966, pp 2689-2694

"Isolation of some small quantities of zirconium from  
solutions of nitric acid on an activated angle modified  
using phenol arsenic acid."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KYRS, M; PISTEK, P; SELUCKY, P

Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy  
of Sciences, Prague-Rez - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-  
cations, No 2, February 1967, pp 747-756

"Studies on the precipitation of zirconium with pheny-  
larsonic acid in 2 -hno<sub>3</sub> medium and determination of  
zirconium by the method of concentration dependent  
distribution."

KYRS, Miroslav; HOLECKOVA, Libuse; NEUMANN, Leo

Concentration and isolation of cesium-137 from the supply and river water by extraction of cesium polyiodides by nitrobenzene. Jaderna energie 8 no.12:429-431 '62.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Rez u Prahy.



(A) L 13339-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG  
ACC NR: AP6000762 UR/0078/65/010/012/2764/2773 37

AUTHOR: Kyrsh, M; Selutski, P.; Pishtek, P.

ORG: Institute for Nuclear Investigations, Prague, Czechoslovakia  
(Institut yadernykh issledovaniy)

TITLE: Extraction of zirconium with a benzene solution of fatty acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v.10, no.12, 1965, 2764-2773

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, fatty acid, solvent extraction, hafnium

ABSTRACT: The mixture of C7-C9 fatty acids used had the following indices: acid number--393.9; ether number--0.8; unsaponifiables--0.4; percent moisture--0.1; fractional composition: up to 21500--4.0%; 251-2600C--92.6%; above 2600C--3.2%. The radioactive isotope Zr95 was obtained in the form of an oxalic acid solution. A working solution of 10 N HNO3 was prepared. Radioactive hafnium was obtained by irradiation of specially purified hafnium dioxide; manganese by irradiation of chromium in a cyclotron. For extraction of zirconium a solution of fatty acids with a concentration of 1.0 moles/liter was added to a zirconium solution tagged with the Zr95 isotope, in 0.1 N HNO3. Then, with agitation, there was added a 2.5 molar solution of OH3COONa in a 0.5 molar solution of NaOH to obtain the desired pH in the equilibrium aqueous phase (as a rule 5.9-6.0). After addition of the acetate, the solution was stirred for 30

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.831.4:541.183.34

L 13339-66

ACC NR: A15000762

min. The phase volume ratio was 1 and the re-extraction time was 30 min. After extraction, both phases were completely transparent. The autodiffusion coefficients were determined by diffusion from capillaries. Scattering of light by the solutions of zirconium and fatty acids was determined by a conventional method. A  $10^{-3}$  molar solution of  $Zr^{IV}$  in a 1.6% solution of fatty acids in benzene was ultracentrifuged for 4 hours at a rate of 59,800 rev/min. and the optical diffraction was measured. All properties measured are shown in tables and graphs. The article concludes with a discussion of the possible mechanism of the extraction. The data indicate that zirconium exists in the organic phase in the form of associated compounds of a colloidal nature. The co-extraction of trace quantities of yttrium, niobium, and other metals was observed during the extraction of zirconium with fatty acids. It was also found that zirconium, hafnium, and yttrium are efficiently sorbed by silica gel from the organic phase. It was established that the differences in the extraction of zirconium and hafnium in the system studied are not sufficient for separation of the two metals. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 009

jw  
Card 2/2

L 33604-65 ZPA(a)-2/ENT(n)/ZPT(e)/ZPT(n)-2/ENG(n)/ZPT(j)/ZPT(+)/ZPT(b) ZH/PM

ACCESSION NR: AP5009491

Z/0038/65/000/001/0003/0008

AUTHOR: Havelka, S. (Gavelka, S.); Kyra, M. (Kyrsh, M.)

TITLE: Laboratory investigation of nuclear fuel reprocessing in Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 1, 1965, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fuel, fuel refining

ABSTRACT: Several separation methods convenient for spent fuel reprocessing were studied. Extractions with organic extractants (especially organophosphates), sorption on ion exchangers having phosphorus in the functional group, sorption and coprecipitation of a number of inorganic materials, and forming of radicoloids were investigated. Investigations of separations by fluoride distillation methods were begun. The problems were studied in a laboratory scale at low activity level. Original article has: 3 formulas, 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV, Res (Institute for Nuclear Research, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 90

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 028

NA

Card 1/1

POZIN, M.Ye.; KOPYLEV, B.A.; KYRSHEV, I.P.

Rate of apatite decomposition in unsaturated solutions of the  
system  $\text{CaO} - \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.6:1175-1180  
Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoveti i  
Sofiyskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.  
(Apatite) (Phosphoric acid)